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Sparassidae in China. 1. Revised list of known species with new transfers, new synonymies and type designations (Arachnida: Araneae)

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Abstract — This paper starts a revisional study of Chinese Sparassidae. A total of three subfamilies, eight genera and 53 species is known so far from China. Detailed data on type material of each species with references and known distribution are given. Following species are transferred to other genera: *Olios menghaiensis* (Wang 1990) COMB. NOV. (from *Heteropoda*), *Olios nanningensis* (Hu & Ru 1988) COMB. NOV. (from *Micrommata*), *Olios tiantongensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996) COMB. NOV (from *Heteropoda*), *Pseudopoda bibulba* (Xu & Yin 2000) COMB. NOV. (from *Heteropoda*), *Pseudopoda marsupia* (Wang 1991) COMB. NOV. (from *Sinopoda*), *Sinopoda dayong* (Bao, Yin & Yan 2000) COMB. NOV. (from *Heteropoda*), and *Sinopoda himalayica* (Hu & Li 1987) COMB. NOV. (from *Heteropoda*). Following synonyms are recognized: *Heteropoda guangdongensis* Yin, Yan & Kim 2000 = *Olios nanningensis* (Hu & Ru 1988) SYN. NOV., *Micrommata hainanensis* He & Hu 2000 = *Olios nanningensis* (Hu & Ru 1988) SYN. NOV., *Heteropoda shimen* Yin, Peng, Yan & Bao 2000 = *Heteropoda venatoria* (Linnaeus 1767) SYN. NOV., *Thelcticopis jiulongensis* Zhang & Kim 1996 = *Thelcticopis severa* (L. Koch 1875) SYN. NOV. Syntypes, lectotypes and paralectotypes of the following species are designated: *Pseudopoda exiguoides* (Song & Zhu 1999), *Sinopoda pengi* Song & Zhu 1999, *Sinopoda wangi* Song & Zhu 1999. *Heteropoda zhangi* Song & Zhu 1999 is a nomen nudum.

Key words — Araneae, Sparassidae, China, check list, new synonymies, new transfers

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Introduction

Sparassidae are mainly known as large hunting spiders, living on tree bark, in shrub leaves, rock crevices or in synanthropic habitats (e.g., *Heteropoda venatoria*, which inhabits in China mainly indoor places as kitchens and living-rooms, where cockroaches are present). During examining and collecting sparassids in China, it has become clear that at least several smaller species inhabit also the leaf-litter, epigeic habitats under stones and in gravelbanks. They occur as well in natural habitats as forests and riversides as in human-influenced sites like tea- and rice-fields or orchards. To state, whether they play an important ecological role in agricultural fields, further taxonomical and ecological investigations are necessary.

The senior author has recognized many undescribed species of Sparassidae in Chinese collections. Before describing them, it was necessary to take nomenclatorical and taxonomical concerns in order. Thus, the present list may serve as a basis for future research.

Entries in the list have the following structure: known sexes, valid name (in bold), original reference, data of type material (including text of labels), consequent references, known distribution. New synonymies, new transfers and type designations are marked in bold. If necessary or advisable notes are added. Subfamilies and genera within subfamilies are listed alphabetically.

Abbreviations used: PJ, consecutive number of Sparassidae examined by Peter Jäger; # denotes number of each collection. Collections: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History New York; BSUJ, Biological Department of Shandong University Jinan; HNUC, Hunan Normal University Changsha; IOZB, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; MNHN, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle

Paris; MNHS, Swedish Museum of Natural History Stockholm; NSMT, National Science Museum Tokyo; PPSG, Plant Protection Station of Ganzhou Prefecture, Jiangxi Province; SMF, Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt; TNHM, Tianjin Natural History Museum; USNM, United States National Museum Washington; YNUK, Biological Department of Yunnan Normal University Kunming; ZMB, Zoological Museum Berlin; ZMUC, Zoological Museum of the University Copenhagen; ZMUM, Zoological Museum University Moscow.

Systematics

First investigations on Chinese sparassids were undertaken by Fox (1936, 1937, 1938) and Schenkel (1936, 1953, 1963). The species described by the both arachnologists amount together to eight species. Zhu (1983) published a revised list with 14 species and three subspecies (of *Heteropoda venatoria*). In the following years several species were described by Chinese arachnologists. In the compilation on Chinese spiders of Song et al. (1999) a total of 39 species were listed in Sparassidae.

Family Sparassidae Bertkau 1872

Representatives of the family Sparassidae are recognizable by the laterigrade legs, the scopulae at tarsus and metatarsus and by an apomorphic character, a soft trilobate membrane situated dorsally at the distal end of metatarsus. For discussion on family name see Jäger (1999a). The name "Sparassidae" was recently included in the list of spider families by Platnick (2000a, 2000b). At present, three subfamilies can be distinguished in China, which may be recognized by the following characters (compare drawings in Jäger 1998, 2001):

Heteropodinae Thorell 1873: chelicerae with field of small teeth (= denticles) between three anterior and four posterior teeth, in some species denticles very tiny. Female palpal claw with long and curved teeth. Both eye rows recurved with lateral eyes being larger than median eyes. Lateral projections and median hook of trilobate membrane about the same length.
Included genera (with known distribution in China):
Heteropoda Latreille 1804 (Anhui, Guangxi, Hainan, Hongkong, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang/Tibet, Yunnan, Zhejiang),
Pseudopoda Jäger 2000 (Hunan, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang/Tibet, Yunnan, Zhejiang),
Sinopoda Jäger 1999 (Fujian, Gansu, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shandong, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang/Tibet, Yunnan).

Sparassinae Bertkau 1872: chelicerae with two anterior and four to six posterior teeth. Median hook of trilobate membrane longer than lateral projections.
Included genera (with known distribution in China):
Micrommata Latreille 1804 (Heilongjiang, Xinjiang Uygur),
Olios Walckenaer 1837 (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang).

Sparianthinae Simon 1897: cheliceral posterior teeth distinctly smaller than anterior teeth. Leg claws massive (not slender as in other subfamilies). Lateral projections of trilobate membrane extending beyond median hook.
Included genera (with known distribution in China):
Thelcticopis Karsch 1884 (Guangxi, Hainan, Hongkong, Hunan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang).
? *Sagellula* Strand 1942 (Xizang/Tibet)

At present the genus *Eusparassus* Simon 1903 cannot be associated with any known subfamily. Representatives can be recognized by their genitalia (see references in the check list). Species are known from Xinjiang Uygur Region.

Notes: One specimen from the collection in Beijing (IOZB, Chinese Academy of Sciences) without locality is known, which belongs to the genus *Gnathopalystes* Rainbow 1899. This genus cannot be associated with any known subfamily at present. It is characterized by a denticle field in the cheliceral furrow, which extends from the proximal teeth to the distal membrane, from which the cheliceral claw arises. This genus may occur in the very southern parts of China (e.g. Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Prov.). Since specimens with confirmed collecting data are unavailable, this genus is not included in the check list.

Subfamily Heteropodinae Thorell 1873

Genus *Heteropoda* Latreille 1804

Representatives may be recognized by the sheath-like conductor of male palps and the typical spiral windings of female copulatory ducts.

♀ ***Heteropoda amphora* Fox 1936**: 125, fig. 1 (1♀ holotype, PJ 1270, label:♀holotype, #1152, 10, A-83, *Heteropoda amphora* I. Fox, betw. Suifu +

Yachou, Szechwan, China, June 5–24, 1929. 1000–2400ft., Coll. D.C. Graham, Det I. Fox) USNM, examined. Fox 1937: 7. Song et al. 1999: 467. Jäger 2001: 22, fig. 16 h-j. China: Sichuan (Yibin/Ya'an), Hongkong[?].

Song et al. (1999) suggested that this species could be the female to *Pseudopoda virgata* (sub *Heteropoda v.*). Both types were examined by the first author and it has become clear that both species are not congeneric.

♂ ***Heteropoda*? *aureola* He & Hu 2000b**: 17, f. 1–2 (1♂ holotype, Jiangfengling Natural Reserve {18°24'N, 108°48'E}, Dongle County, Hainan Province, April 8, 1980, coll. by S.L. Liu) TNHM, not examined.

Original illustrations do not allow a statement on the definite generic position. Type material has to be examined.

♀ ***Heteropoda chengbuensis* Wang 1990**: 9, 11, figs. 15–16 (1♀ holotype, Chengbu County, 110°18'E, 26°20'N, Hunan Prov., 5.8.1983, Wang) types are not in HNUC; whereabouts unknown. Song et al. 1999: 467, fig. 268 E. China: Hunan (Chengbu).

♂ ***Heteropoda gyirongensis* Hu & Li 1987**: 365, 389, figs. 34 (1–2) (1♂ holotype, 2♂♂ paratypes, label: Xizang, Jilong County, 2800m, 26.5.1984, leg. by Z.X. Yan & Q. Q. Pu) BSUJ, not examined. Song et al. 1999: 467. Hu 2001: 310, fig. 8–183. China: Xizang/Tibet (Jilong).

♂ **? *Heteropoda hainanensis* Li 1991**: 366, 369, figs. 1–4 (1♂ holotype, label: Linshui County, Hainan Prov., 17.4.1990, leg. Li Aihua) PPSG, not examined. Song et al. 1999: 467, fig. 268 O. China: Hainan (Lingshui).

According to the original illustrations this species may be a synonym of *H. venatoria*. Examination of type material is necessary to clear the status of this species.

♀ ***Heteropoda*? *jiangxiensis* Li 1991**: 367, 369, figs. 5–6 (1♀ holotype, label: Yifeng County, Jiangxi Province, 8.7.1989, Li & Hu leg.) PPSG, not examined. Song et al. 1999: 467, fig. 268 H. China: Jiangxi.

The drawings of the original description do not allow a statement on the generic position. Type material has to be examined.

♂♀ ***Heteropoda nyalama* Hu & Li 1987**. *Heteropoda nyalamus* Hu & Li 1987: 369, 390, figs. 36 (1–4), 37 (1–2) (1♀ holotype, 1♂ paratype, 2♀♀, 1♂ paratypes, label: Xizang, Zhangmu Kouan, 2250 m, 5. 1984, leg. by A.H. Li; 2♀♀ paratypes, label: Xizang, Jilong County, 2800m, 17.5.1984, leg. by Z.X. Yan & Q.Q. Pu) BSUJ, not examined. *Heteropoda nyalama*,– Song et al. 1999: 468. Hu 2001: 310, fig. 8–182. China: Xizang/Tibet (Zhangmu Kouan, Jilong).

♂ ***Heteropoda squamacea* Wang 1990**: 7, 11, figs. 6–8 [non♀ paratype, non figs. 9–10!] (1♂ holotype, #45, label: Yuanying County, Yunnan Prov., China, 8.3.1979, by Wang Jia-fu. 1♀, 1 immature paratypes, #44, label: Mengyang County, Yunnan Prov., China, 10.3.1979, by Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. Song et al. 1999: 468, fig. 268 R (non♀, non fig. 269 A!). China: Yunnan.

Female paratype (HNUC #45) belongs to *Heteropoda venatoria* (see notes on variability of genitals in "*H. venatoria*"). The female epigyne of this species is similar to that of *H. venatoria*. For the species determination an examination of female vulva is necessary.

♂♀ ***Heteropoda venatoria* (Linnaeus 1767).** *Aranea venatoria* Linnaeus 1767: 1035 (Types?, locality: South America), types are not found in the Natural History Museum nor in the Linnean Society Collection, London; whereabouts unknown. ?*Heteropoda venatoria* var. chinesica Strand 1907: 559; 1909: 7. ?*Heteropoda venatoria* var. *maculipes* Strand 1907: 559; 1909: 8. ?*Heteropoda venatoria* var. *japonica* Strand 1907: 559. *Heteropoda regia*,– Schenkel 1936: 152 (3♀♀, Szechuan). *Heteropoda venatoria*,- Fox 1936: 128. Yin et al. 1983: 34, fig. 5 H. Hu 1984: 311, fig. 328. Chen & Gao 1990: 158, fig. 202, pl. 26, fig. 199. Feng 1990: 175, figs. 1–3 (non♂, non figs. 4–5!). Chen & Zhang 1991: 262, 332, fig. 275 (1–2). Song et al. 1999: 468, figs. 269 C, I. Murphy & Murphy 2000: 178. Jäger & Ono 2001: 23. *H. squamacea*,– Wang 1990 (only♀ allotype): 7, 11, figs. 9–10. Song et al. 1999: 468, fig. 269 A. *H. minschana*,– Peng et al. 1996 (only♀): 57, figs. 1–4. *Sinopoda pengi* Song & Zhu 1999 (in Song et al. 1999; only♀): 469, fig. 270 G-H. *H. shimen* Yin, Peng, Yan & Bao 2000: 98, figs. 4–6 (1♂ holotype, label: Shimen County, 31°54'N, 111°48'E, Mt. Huping, during 25. June to 5. July 1992, leg. Peng X.-J.) HNUC, examined. **SYN. NOV.** China: Anhui, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang; Korea, Japan, Cosmotropical.

This species has the widest distribution of all the species of Sparassidae: it occurs in all tropical countries and also in synanthropic habitats in regions with colder climates. The first author examined specimens of this species from all over the world and found a high variation especially in female genital structures (compare also Jäger & Ono 2000). This variation may be the reason, why it has caused several misidentifications. Examination of original material showed that the female specimen, which was considered by Peng et al. (1996) conspecific with *H. minschana* Schenkel 1936 and which was described by Song & Zhu (1999) as female of *Sinopoda pengi* Song & Zhu 1999, belongs to *H. venatoria* (see also note in "*Sinopoda pengi*").

Genus *Pseudopoda* Jäger 2000

Males of *Pseudopoda* may be recognized by their flattened embolus and their membranous conductor. Filiform emboli and sheath-like conductors may appear in few species. These characters are considered a secondary development within this genus. Females possess lateral lobes, which extend beyond the epigastric furrow and run further dorsally of the septum. *Pseudopoda* species are mostly small to medium-sized spiders. The color varies from pale yellow to red-brown. Distinct patterns are present in nearly all species, especially in those with brighter coloration. For further description see Jäger (2000b).

♀ ***Pseudopoda bibulba*** **(Xu & Yin 2000) COMB. NOV.** *Heteropoda bibulba* Xu & Yin 2000: 37, figs. 1–3 (1♀holotype, #40, label: National village, Kunming City, Yunnan Prov., China, 30.6.1999, by Xu Xiang) HNUC, examined. China: Yunnan (Kunming)

This species belongs clearly to the genus *Pseudopoda*, which may be recognized by the shape of external and internal genital characters.

♂ ***Pseudopoda exigua*** **(Fox 1938).** *Heteropoda exigua* Fox 1938: 370, figs. 1, 3 (1♂holotype, PJ 1273, label: Smithsonian Institution, U.S.Nat. Mus. #1302, 9, A-79,♂holotype, *Heteropoda exigua* I. Fox, Yunnan Border South of Suifu, Szechwan, China, Oct.1928, 6000 ft., Coll. D.C. Graham, Det. I. Fox, 1938) USNM, examined. Song et al. 1999: 467. *Pseudopoda exigua*,- Jäger 2000b: 61. Jäger 2001: 87, fig. 47 h-l. China: Sichuan (Yibin).

♂♀ ***Pseudopoda exiguoides*** **(Song & Zhu 1999).** *Heteropoda exiguoides* Song & Zhu 1999 (in Song et al. 1999): 467, figs. 268 F-G, L (Song & Zhu described this species only from figures of the description by Wang (1991). They did not examine the specimens nor designated type specimens. Herewith types are designated as follows: **1♂ lectotype, 1♀ paralectotype**, #41, label: Mt Yuelu, Changsha City, Hunan Prov., China, 10.8.1980, by Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. *Heteropoda grahami*,– Wang 1990: 4, figs. 11–14. *Pseudopoda exiguoides*,– Jäger 2000b: 61. China: Hunan (Changsha).

♀ ***Pseudopoda grahami*** **(Fox 1936).** *Heteropoda grahami* Fox 1936: 125, fig. 4 (1♀holotype, PJ 1268, label: #1153, 10, A-81,♀holotype, *Heteropoda grahami* I. Fox, Ning Yuen fu, Szechwan, China, July 31, 1928, Coll. D. C. Graham, Det. I. Fox. 1 subadult♀paratype, PJ 1272, label: ... A-82, im♀... Yachow district...1800–8000 ft, May, 1928...) USNM, examined. ? *Heteropoda grahami*,– Chen & Gao 1990: 156, figs. 200 a-b, pl. 26, fig. 198. Song & Chen 1992: 120, 121, figs. 5–6. Song et al. 1999: 467, fig. 268 N. *Pseudopoda grahami*.– Jäger 2000b: 61. Jäger 2001: 86, fig. 46 p-r. China: Sichuan (Ya'an: Ningyuen Fu).

As several *Pseudopoda* species have very similar genital characters (esp.♀♀) and a small distribution range, it has to be proved, whether a male described by the above cited authors is conspecific to the female holotype of *P. grahami*.

♂ ***Pseudopoda lushanensis*** **(Wang 1990).** *Heteropoda lushanensis* Wang 1990: 8, 11, figs. 11–12 (1♂holotype, #43, label: Mt. Lu {115°55'E, 29°32'N}, Jiangxi Prov., China, 15.6.1987, leg. by Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. Song et al. 1999: 468, fig. 268 P. *Pseudopoda lushanensis*,– Jäger 2000b: 61. Jäger 2001: 89, fig. 47 m-n. China: Jiangxi (Mt. Lushan).

♂ ***Pseudopoda marsupia*** **(Wang 1991) COMB. NOV.** *Heteropoda marsupia* Wang 1991: 3, 6, figs. 5–6, 9–10 (non♀, non figs. 7–8!) (1♂holotype [non♀paratype!], #58, label: Yangping County, 98°85'E, 25°2 2'N, Yunnan Province, China, March 9, 1981, leg. by Wang Jiafu) HNUC, examined. *Sinopoda marsupia*,– Song et al. 1999: 469, fig. 269 R (non♀, non figs. 270 D-E). *Sinopoda*? *marsupia*, –Jäger 1999b: 19, 21. *Pseudopoda marsupia*,– Jäger & Ono 2001: 23, figs. 5–8. Jäger 2001: 31, fig. 19 d-j.

China: Yunnan (Yangping).

Examination of type material showed that male holotype and female paratype are not congeneric. Female paratype belongs to a *Sinopoda* sp., which has yet to be determined. Male holotype belongs clearly to *Pseudopoda* and within *Pseudopoda* to a species group (together with *P. serrata*), which is characterized by a short embolus (Jäger & Ono 2001).

♀ ***Pseudopoda recta* Jäger & Ono 2001**: 25, figs. 17–22 (1♀ holotype, PJ 1463, label: Yunhai, NW of Mt. Nengkao, Nant'ou Hsien, Taiwan, 24-X-'89, H. Ono leg., #4546). NSMT, examined. Taiwan.

♂♀ ***Pseudopoda serrata* Jäger & Ono 2001**: 23, figs. 1–4, 9–16 (1♂ holotype PJ 1465, 1♀ paratype PJ 1466, label: Mt. T'engchih, Paoshan-ts'un, T'aoyuan-hsiang, Kaohsiung Hsien, Taiwan, 1550–1800 m alt., 1-XI-1989, H. Ono leg., #4547). NSMT, examined. Taiwan.

♀ ***Pseudopoda signata* Jäger 2001**: 50, fig. 29 h-j (1♀ holotype PJ 1141, 1♀ paratype PJ 1142, label: China, Sichuan, Umgebung Kangding, 3000–3100m, Heinz leg., 21.–23.7.1994). SMF, examined. China: Sichuan (Kangding).

♂ ***Pseudopoda spiculata* (Wang 1990).** *Heteropoda spiculata* Wang 1990: 8, 11, figs. 13–14 (1♂ holotype, #42, label: Mt. Xi {102°02'E, 24°29'N}, Kunming City, Yunnan, China, 24.10.1987, leg. Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. Song et al. 1999: 468, fig. 268 Q. *Pseudopoda spiculata*,– Jäger 2001: 100, fig. 57 c-d. China: Yunnan (Kunming, Mt. Xi).

The affiliation of this species to the genus *Pseudopoda* may be recognized by its genital structures: a short and non-sheath-like conductor (in contrast to *Heteropoda*).

♂ ***Pseudopoda taibaischana* Jäger 2001**: 86, fig. 47 a-e (1♂ holotype, PJ 1056, label: China, Shaanxi Prov., Taibai Shan, S flanks, above Houshenzi, secondary broad-leafed forest, 1600m, 20 June 1997, J. Martens & P. Jäger leg.). SMF, examined. China: Shaanxi (Taibai Shan).

♂ ***Pseudopoda virgata* (Fox 1936).** *Heteropoda virgata* Fox 1936: 127, fig. 6 (1♂ holotype, PJ 1269, label: #1154, 9, A-78, ♂ holotype, *Heteropoda virgata* I. Fox, betw. Suifu a Yachou, 1000 ft., Szechwan, China, June 5, 1929, Coll. D.C. Graham, Det. I. Fox, 1935) USNM, examined. Song et al. 1999: 468. *Pseudopoda virgata*.– Jäger 2000b: 61. Jäger 2001: 62, fig. 37 a-e. China: Sichuan (Yibin/Ya'an).

See note in *Heteropoda amphora*.

♂♀ ***Pseudopoda zhangmuensis* (Hu & Li 1987).** *Heteropoda zhangmuensis* Hu & Li 1987: 372, 391, figs. 38 (1–4), 39 (1–2) (1♀ holotype, 1♂ paratype, label: Xizang, Zhangmu Kouan, 2250 m, 20.8.1984, leg. by S.C. Hu; 2♀♀, 2♂♂ paratypes, label: Xizang, Zhangmu Kouan, 2250 m, 5.9.1984, leg. by A. H. Li.) BSUJ, not examined. Song et al. 1999: 468. Hu 2001: 314, fig. 8–186. *Pseudopoda zhangmuensis*.– Jäger 2000b: 61. Jäger 2001: 48, fig. 29 a-d. China: Xizang/Tibet (Zhangmu Kouan).

♂ ***Pseudopoda zhejiangensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996).** *Heteropoda zhejiangensis* Zhang & Kim 1996: 78, figs. 6–9 (1♂ holotype, #38, label: Mt. Jiulong {28.6°N, 119.3°E}, Suichang, Zhejiang Province, China, 29.10.1987, leg. Zhang Yong-Jin) HNUC, examined. Song et al. 1999: 468, fig. 269 K. *Pseudopoda zhejiangensis*,– Jäger 2000b: 61. Jäger 2001: 87, fig. 47 f-g. China: Zhejiang (Suichang County: Mt. Jiulong).

♀ ***Pseudopoda* sp. 1.** *Heteropoda venatoria*,– Hu 2001: 312, fig. 8–184 (Xizang Autonomous Region, Linzhi County, elevation 3000m, 29. September 1987, coll. by P. P. Zhang) BSUJ ?, not examined. China: Xizang/Tibet (Linzhi)

The external female genitalia are on a first view similar to those of *Heteropoda venatoria*. But the shape of the spermathecae and other internal structures point clearly to congenerity with *Pseudopoda*.

♂♀ ***Pseudopoda* sp. 2.** *Heteropoda virgata*,– Hu 2001: 313, fig. 8–185 (Xizang Autonomous Region, Linzhi County, elevation 3000 m, 29. September 1987, coll. by P. P. Zhang; Xizang Autonomous Region, Gongbujiangda, elevation 3400 m, 12.12. 1989, coll. by P. P. Zhang). BSUJ ?, not examined. China: Xizang/Tibet (Linzhi, Gongbujiangda)

From the illustrations of the male and female genitalia and the altitude of the locations this species belongs also clearly to the genus *Pseudopoda*. It belongs not to *P. virgata*, but to another, probably undescribed *Pseudopoda* species.

Genus *Sinopoda* Jäger 1999

Male *Sinopoda* species are characterized by the distally divided, s-shaped embolus and the typical shape of the two-branched tibial apophysis. Females can be recognized by the characteristical rims of the epigyne and the special shape of the fused vulva. For further description see Jäger (1999b).

Notes: Song et al. (1999) used the genus name "*Sinopoda* Jäger 1998". The concerning paper of Jäger was in fact published in 1999, so the year of description has to be changed. Following the rules of the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999) *Sinopoda* sensu Song et al. (1999) is not available as a genus name and therefore a nomen nudum, as no indication of any type species is made (Art. 13). Song et al. (1999) also made some new combinations without indication.

♂♀ ***Sinopoda altissima*** **(Hu & Li 1987).** *Heteropoda altissimus* Hu & Li 1987: 363, 389, figs. 32 (1–5), 33 (1–2) (1♀ holotype, 1♂ paratype, label: Xizang, Langxian, 3050m, 20.6.1984, leg. by Qusang & Zhandu) BSUJ, not examined. Hu 2001: 307, fig. 8–180. *Sinopoda altissima.*– Song et al. 1999: 468. China: Xizang/Tibet (Langxian).

♂♀ ***Sinopoda campanacea*** **(Wang 1990).** *Heteropoda campanacea* Wang 1990: 7, 10, figs. 1–5 (1♂ holotype, 1♀ paratype, #47, label: Mt. Tianping, Sangzhi County, Hunan Province, China, 21.8. 1984, leg. by Wang Jia-fu & Zhang Yong-Jin; 1♂ paratype, #46, label: Sangzhi County, Hunan Province, 19.7.1981, leg. by Shen Qiu-hui; 1♀ paratype, #48, label: same data as holotype, leg. by Zhang Yong-Jin [non 1♀ paratype, #48A = *Sinopoda* sp.]) HNUC, examined. *Sinopoda campanacea,*– Song et al. 1999: 469, figs. 269 O, 270 A. Jäger 1999b: 21. China: Hunan (Sangzhi)

One female of the type series (HNUC, #48A) is definitely not conspecific with the holotype or other female paratypes.

♀ ***Sinopoda dayong*** **(Bao, Yin & Yan 2000) COMB. NOV.** *Heteropoda dayong* Bao et al. 2000: 279, fig. 1 (1–4) (1♀ holotype, label: Dayong, 29°6'N, 110° 30'E, Hunan Province, 19. August 1990, leg. Yan H.-M.). HNUC, examined. China: Hunan (Dayong).

This species belongs clearly to the genus *Sinopoda*. This is recognizable by means of the female genitalia, although they represent an extreme type of *Sinopoda*-genitalia, as the lateral lobes of the epigyne are reduced.

♂ ***Sinopoda exspectata*** **Jäger & Ono 2001**: 26, figs. 23–25 (1♂ holotype, PJ 1467, label: Yunhai, NW of Mt. Nengkao, Nant'ou Hsien, Taiwan, 24-X-1989, H. Ono leg., #4548). NSMT, examined. Taiwan.

♂♀ **?** ***Sinopoda forcipata*** **(Karsch 1881).** *Sarotes forcipatus* Karsch 1881: 38. (3♂♂, 3♀♀, 1 subadult ♂, #2694–2696, 2698/2, syntypes, label: Japan, leg. Hilgendorf, det. Karsch) ZMB, examined. *Heteropoda forcipata,*– Fox 1936: 127; 1937: 7. *Sinopoda forcipata,*– Song et al. 1999: 469, figs. 269 P, 270 B. Jäger 1999b: 21 (designated lectotype {ZMB #2698} and paralectotypes). Japan, ?China.

For further synonyms and listings see Jäger (1999b) and Jäger & Ono (2000).

This species was described from Japan. Until now, no Chinese specimens, examined by the first author, could be determined as *S. forcipata*. Yunnan and Sichuan as probable locations (Fox 1937, Song et al. 1999) are unlikely considering the known distribution of this species. As it has been found in Iriomotejima (Japan; Jäger & Ono 2000), Taiwan as a possible location seems to be the most likely of the three regions mentioned in Song et al. (1999).

♂ ***Sinopoda hamata*** **(Fox 1937).** *Heteropoda hamata* Fox 1937: 7, figs. 8–9 (1♂ holotype, PJ 1271, label: Type, 10, A-80, #1235, *Heteropoda hamata* I. Fox, Yachow, Szechwan, China, May-June, 1928, Coll. D.C. Graham, Det. I. Fox, 1936) USNM, examined; (1♂ paratype, same data as holotype) AMNH, not examined. ?*Heteropoda hamata,*– Hu & Fu 1985: 88, figs. 8–9. Chen & Gao 1990: 157, figs 201 a-d, pl. 26, fig. 200. Song & Chen 1992: 120, 121, figs. 1–4. ?*Sinopoda hamata,*– Song et al. 1999: 469, figs. 269 Q, 270C. *Sinopoda hamata,*– Jäger 1999b: 21. China: Sichuan (Ya'an).

As some *Sinopoda* species have similar genital characters, it has to be proved, whether the female described and illustrated by the above cited authors is conspecific to male holotype of *S. hamata*.

♂ ***Sinopoda? himalayica*** **(Hu & Li 1987) COMB. NOV.** *Heteropoda himalayicus* Hu & Li 1987: 367, 390, figs. 35 (1–2) (1♂ holotype, label: Xizang, Langxian, 3050 m, 20.6.1984, leg. by Qusang &

Zhandu) BSUJ, not examined. *Sinopoda himalayica,* – Song et al. 1999: 469. *Heteropoda himalayica,*– Hu 2001: 309, fig. 8–181. *Heteropoda himalayica,*– Jäger 2001: 107, fig. 57 a-b. China: Xizang/Tibet (Langxian).

It is not clear, whether this species belongs to *Sinopoda*. As some characters (s-shaped embolus, two-branched tibial apophysis) correspondend with characters of other *Sinopoda* spp., it is placed provisionally in this genus.

♀ ***Sinopoda licenti* (Schenkel 1953).** *Heteropoda licenti* Schenkel 1953: 58, fig. 28 (1♀ holotype, 1♀ paratype, Tsing Tao, Chantong, 7.9.1932) whereabouts unknown. Wen & Zhu 1980: 41, fig. 4 (1–5). Hu 1984: 309, figs. 1–2, 1–4. *Sinopoda licenti,*– Song et al. 1999: 469. Jäger 1999b: 21. China: Shandong, ?Liaoning.

Wen & Zhu (1980) and Hu (1984) described males of *S. licenti*. Since the types of *S. licenti* could not located yet, the question of conspecifity of the males with holotype female remains open.

♀ ***Sinopoda longshan* Yin, Peng, Yan & Bao 2000**: 98, figs. 1–3 (1♀ holotype, label: Longshan County, 27°54'N, 105°54'E, Hunan Province, 8. September 1995, leg. Yan H.-M) HNUC, examined. China: Hunan (Longshan).

♂ ***Sinopoda minschana* (Schenkel 1936).** *Heteropoda minschana* Schenkel 1936: 153, figs. 52 a-d (1♂ holotype, PJ 934, label: Kr: *Heteropoda minschana* Schn. 1 Typus, locality: China: S-Kansu, Minschan) MNHS, examined. *Sinopoda minschana,*– Jäger 1999b: 21. China: Gansu (Minshan Mts.).

The specimens determined by Wang Jia-fu (1991) as *Heteropoda minschana* (3♂♂, 3♀♀, #16, label: Cili County, Hunan Province, China, 20.8.1982, leg. by Wang Jia-fu. HNUC, examined) and illustrated by Song et al. (1999: 469, fig. 270 F, M) are neither conspecific with the holotype of *H. minschana* nor conspecific with each other. Detailed examination may clear taxonomical status of these specimens.

♂ ***Sinopoda pengi* Song & Zhu 1999 (in Song et al. 1999).** *Heteropoda minschana,*– Peng et al. 1996 (only♂): 57, figs. 5–6. *Sinopoda pengi* Song & Zhu 1999 (in Song et al. 1999): 469, figs. 270 N (non♀, non figs. 270 G-H!) (Song & Zhu described this species only from figures of the description by Peng et al. (1996). They did not examine the specimens nor designated type specimens. Herewith types are designated as follows: **1♂ lectotype**, #14, label: Mt. Xi, Kunming City, Yunnan Province, China, 24.10.1987, leg. by Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. China: Yunnan (Kunming, Mt. Xi).

Peng et al. (1996) stated that they examined one female and one male (Tulufan [=Turpan] City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, 8.8.1988, leg. by Yan Hen-Mei). In the collection of HNUC three females are present (Turpan Basin, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, 8.1988, leg. by Wang Jia-fu). All three females belong clearly to *Heteropoda venatoria*. Moreover one vial with one male and one female was found (Mt. Xi, Kunming City, Yunnan Province, China, 24.10.1987, leg. by Wang Jia-fu). Female belongs clearly to *Heteropoda venatoria*; male fits perfectly with the illustration given in Peng et al. (1996: figs. 5–6). From these reasons this male was chosen as lectotype. Therefore the type locality for *Sinopoda pengi* is Yunnan (Kunming, Mt. Xi). The generic name *Sinopoda* became availabe only later (Jäger 1999), not in 1998 as indicated in Song et al. (1999). The specific name '*pengi*' is available, despite it was published in combination with an unavailable genus name (ICZN 1999: Art. 11.9.3.1).

♂ ***Sinopoda serrata* (Wang 1990).** *Heteropoda serrata* (1♂ holotype, #55, label: Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province, China, 15.6.1987, leg. by Wang Jia-fu; 1♂ paratype, #54, label: Mt Huangshang, Anhui Prov., China, 10.1979, leg. by Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. *Sinopoda serrata,*– Song et al. 1999: 469, fig. 270 O. Jäger 1999b: 21. China: Jiangxi (Mt. Lu).

♀ ***Sinopoda shennonga* (Peng, Yin & Kim 1996).** *Heteropoda shennonga* Peng et al. 1996: 58, figs. 7–10 (1♀ holotype, #53, label: Shennongjia, Xiangyang County {32.1°N 112.1°E}, Hubei Prov., China, 10.1990, leg. by Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. *Sinopoda shennonga,*– Song et al. 1999: 469, figs. 270 I-J. Jäger 1999b: 21. China: Hubei (Xiangyang)

Although the type locality (Shennongjia) and the derived species name (*shennonga*) differ in their spelling, *S. shennonga* is considered the valid name.

♀ ***Sinopoda stellata* (Schenkel 1963).** *Heteropoda stellata* Schenkel 1963: 250, fig. 140 (1♀ holotype, Berg Tschagan, Kansu, 11.7.1885) whereabouts unknown. *Sinopoda stellata,*– Song et al. 1999: 469 (part.). Jäger 1999b: 21. China: Gansu (? Mt.

Tschagan).

This species was originally described based on the material from southern Gansu. It is also reported from Korea and Japan. As no type material has been found in the collections in which material described by Schenkel was used to be deposited, no statements about the real distribution range can be made. According to the illustrations, the specimens illustrated by Mao & Zhu (1983: 161, figs. a-e, Henan) and cited by Song et al. (1999: 469{part.}) are not conspecific with *S. stellata*.

♂♀ ***Sinopoda wangi*** **Song & Zhu 1999.** *Heteropoda hamata*,– Wang 1991: 5, figs. 20–23. *Sinopoda wangi* Song & Zhu 1999 (in Song et al. 1999): 469, fig. 270 K, P (**2♂♂, 5♀♀ syntypes**, #56, label: Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province, China, 7–8.1987, leg. by Wang Jia-fu; **10♂♂ syntypes**, #57, label: Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province, China, 15.6.1987, leg. by Wang Jia-fu; **4♂♂, 3♀♀ syntypes**, #11, label: Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province, China, 8. 1987, leg. by Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. China: Jiangxi (Mt. Lu).

Wang (1991: 5) determined 8 female and 15 males (collected 15.6.1987) as *Heteropoda hamata*. From these specimens Song & Zhu (in Song et al. 1999) described the new species *S. wangi*. Although one male is surplus in comparison with publication data and collecting dates are different, all these specimens are conspecific and considered syntypes of *S. wangi*.

The generic name *Sinopoda* became available only later (Jäger 1999), not in 1998 as indicated in Song et al. (1999). The species name 'wangi' is available, though it was published in combination with an unavailable genus name (ICZN 1999: Art. 11.9.3.1).

Subfamily Sparassinae Bertkau 1872

Genus *Micrommata* Latreille 1804

This unique genus is easily recognizable by its green color (male with additional distinct red stripe on opisthosoma) and its genitalia.

♂♀ ***Micrommata virescens*** **(Clerck 1757).** *Araneus virescens* Clerck 1757: 138, pl. 6, tab. 4, fig. 1–2 (types presumably lost; type locality: Sweden). *Micrommata virescens*,– Hu & Fu 1985: 89, figs. 1–6. Hu & Wu 1989: 310, fig. 248 (1–7). Song et al. 1999: 468, fig. 269 G, M. China: Heilongjiang, Xinjiang Uygur; Korea, Japan, Palearctic.

Although types are presumably lost, this species is well recognizable by comparing material from Sweden (type locality) and other European countries. Characters are illustrated in Jäger & Ono (2000) and Jäger (2000a). Description and list of synonymies are given in Jäger (1999a).

Genus *Olios* Walckenaer 1837

This largest genus of the family contains species with various sizes and colorations as well as genital character sets. It is in need of a worldwide revision, before taxonomical or systematical statements on species are possible.

♂ ***Olios menghaiensis*** **(Wang & Zhang 1990) COMB. NOV.** *Heteropoda menghaiensis* Wang & Zhang 1990: 91, 92, figs. 1–3 (1♂ holotype, Menghai County {22°00'N, 100°47'E}, Yunnan Province, 8.1983, leg. by Zhang Zhenkun) YNUK, not examined. China: Yunnan (Menghai).

This species was not listed in Song et al. (1999). Figures in the original description of Wang & Zhang (1990) resembles specimens in collections of European museums determined as *Olios punctipes* Simon 1884 or *O. impudicus* (Thorell 1887). Examination of type material should clear its taxonomical status.

♂♀ ***Olios nanningensis*** **(Hu & Ru 1988) COMB. NOV.** *Micrommata nanningensis* Hu & Ru 1988: 92, 97, figs. 1–8 (1♀ holotype, 1♂ paratype, 1♀ paratype, #43, label: Nanning {22°80'N, 108°45'E}, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 2.7.1985, leg. by Y.C. Ru) IOZB, examined. Song et al. 1999: 468, figs. 269 F, L. Murphy & Murphy 2000: 185. *Heteropoda guangdongensis* Yin, Yan & Kim 2000: 5, figs. 1–4 (1♀ holotype, Island Dapeng, Longgongqum Shenzhen City {21°01'N, 110°30'E}, Guangdong Province, 3–9.6.1997; 4♀♀ paratypes, Island Naozhou, Zhanjiang City {29°24'N, 121°18'E}, Guangdong Province, 24.–29.5.1998) HNUC, examined. **SYN. NOV.** *Micrommata hainanensis* He & Hu 2000a: 14, figs. 1–2 (1♀ holotype, Jiangfengling Natural Reserve {18°24'N, 108°48'E}, Dongle County, Hainan Province, April 14, 1980, coll. by S. L. Liu) TNHM, not examined. **SYN. NOV.** China: Guangdong, Guangxi (Nanning), Hainan, Hunan.

Olios nanningensis has a wide distribution range in contrast to many *Sinopoda* or *Pseudopoda* species. Misidentifications may be explained by the variable vulval structures. Membranous parts of the vulva are flexible and show different shapes, when they are filled with sperm mass or not. Males and their genital characters should be used for correct identification.

♂ ***Olios scalptor* Jäger & Ono 2001**: 28, figs. 26–28 (1♂ holotype, PJ 1468, label: Kenting, 200–300 m alt., Pintung Hsien, Taiwan, 12-VII-1977, Hajime Yoshida leg., #4557). NSMT, examined. Taiwan.

♀ ***Olios tiantongensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996) COMB. NOV.** *Heteropoda tiantongensi* Zhang & Kim 1996: 77, figs. 1–5 (lapsus pro *tiantongensis*; 1♀ holotype, #39, label: Tiantong, Ningbo City {29.9°N, 121.5°E}, Zhejiang Province, China, 20.11.1994, leg. by Zhang Yong-jin.) HNUC, examined. *Heteropoda tiantongensis*,– Song et al. 1999: 468, fig. 269 B. China: Zhejiang (Ningbo, Tiantong).

This species belongs clearly to the subfamily Sparassinae. Although no related *Olios* species or a species with similar genital characters is known, it is placed here tentatively in this genus because of similarity of somatical characters.

♂♀ ***Olios verruca* (Wang 1991).** *Thelcticopis verruca* Wang 1991: 3, figs. 1–4 (1♂ holotype, 1♀ paratype, #50, label: Jinghong Autonomous prefecture, Yunnan Province, China, 18.10.1987, leg. by Wang Jia-fu; 3♀♀ paratypes, #49, label: Mengyang County, Yunnan Province, China, 28.–30.7.1981, leg. by Wang Jia-fu) HNUC, examined. *Olios verruca*,– Song et al. 1999: 468, figs. 269 H, N. China: Yunnan (Jinghong, ?Mengyang).

Platnick (2000a) places this species under *Thelcticopis*, as Song et al. (1999) provided no explanation for generic placement. After examination of the type material it is clear that this species belongs to the genus *Olios*.

Two of the female paratypes (#49) show a high variability, in one specimen the epigyne is missing (instead of the missing epigyne a prepared epigyne of a *Sinopoda* sp. is present). More material is needed to clear, whether paratypes are conspecific with the holotype.

Subfamily Sparianthinae Simon 1897

Genus *Sagellula* Strand 1942

Notes: The genus name *Sagella* (proposed by Dönitz & Strand 1906) was preoccupied by Paetel in 1889. Strand replaced *Sagella* by the new name *Sagellula* in 1942. Only the type species of this genus was known so far: *S. octomunita* (Bösenberg & Strand 1906), described from Japan. It has never caught since its first description. Thus its systematic position remains unclear.

♂♀ **? *Sagellula xizangensis* Hu 2001.** *Sagella xizangensis* Hu 2001: 316, 631, fig. 8–187 (1♀ holotype, 1♂ paratype, label: Xizang Autonomous Region, Shigatse City, 29°30'N, 88°80'E, elevation 3800 m, 2. June 1982, coll. by S. C. Hu; 8. August 1983, coll. by Z. X. Yan; 2♀1♂ paratypes, label: Xizang Autonomous Region, Nanmulin County, 29°65'N, 89°10'E, elevation 4100m, 6. April 1984, coll. by Q. Q. Pu; 1♀1♂ paratypes, label: Xizang Autonomous Region, Linzhi County, 3000m, 9. September 1989 coll. by. F. P. Zhang) BSUJ, not examined. China: Xizang/Tibet (Shigatse, Nanmulin, Linzhi).

From the original description (especially from the illustrations of the genitalia) it is doubted that this species belongs to the Sparianthinae or even to the Sparassidae. The high altitude of the type locality points also against an affiliation with the Sparassidae. Only *Pseudopoda* spp. are known so far from such high altitudes (3800m). The cheliceral dentition (three anterior and two smaller posterior teeth) of the new species could theoretically occur in Sparianthinae, but only African or American representatives of this subfamily are known to have only two posterior teeth.

Genus *Thelcticopis* Karsch 1884

Species of this genus are quite large and show a distinct pattern on opisthosoma. Statements on genitalia as generic diagnostic characters are not possible until a revision will be done.

♂♀ ***Thelcticopis severa* (L. Koch 1875).** *Themeropis severa* L. Koch 1875: 699, pl. 60, fig. 1 (1♀ holotype, China) type material not in University Tübingen, presumably destroyed in the second world war. *Thelcticopis* sp.? Sherriffs 1938: 183, fig. 4 (1♀, 1 imm.♂, Hongkong, Repulse Bay, ZMUC #88, 1 imm.♂, Hongkong, ZMUC #98, all examined). *Thelcticopis severa*,– Hu & Ru 1988: 93, 96, figs. 1–5 [non sub *Heteropoda* as stated in Song et al. 1999: 469]. Murphy & Murphy 2000: 186, Fam. 31: fig. 8. *Theleticopes severa*,– Zhang & Kim 1996: 80, figs. 16–21 (lapsus pro *Thelcticopis s.*). *Theleticopes jiulongensis* Zhang & Kim 1996: 79, figs. 10–15 (lapsus pro *Thelcticopis j.*; 1♀ holotype, #37, label: Mt. Jiulong, Suichang County {28.6°N, 119.3°E}, Zhejiang Province, China, 25.10.1987, leg. by Zhang Yong-Jin) HNUC, examined. Song et al. 1999: 469, fig. 270 L. **SYN. NOV.** Southern China: Guangxi, Hainan, Hongkong (Repulse Bay), Hunan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang; Japan, Vietnam.

T. jiulongensis is clearly a junior synonym of *T. severa*. Differences figured in the original description of *T. jiulongensis* lie within intraspecific variation of the widespread *T. severa* (internal characters, vulva) or are caused by inaccurate drawings (external characters, epigyne). Chikuni (1989: 131, fig. 5, ♀) illustrated obviously an epigyne of a subadult female of *T. severa*. This drawing should not be used as a reference (e.g. Song et al. 1999: 470).

Genus incertae sedis

Eusparassus Simon 1903

Representatives of this genus are distributed in dry habitats from Africa and the mediterranean region to those parts of China, which are situated north of the Himalayan chain (Xinjiang). Species show characters as well from the subfamily Heteropodinae (eye position in some species, denticles) as from the Sparassinae (eye position in some species, genital characters, number of anterior teeth). Its systematic position remains unclear. Uniformity of genital organs within the genus strikes considering the wide distribution range compared to other taxa.

♂♀ ***Eusparassus nanjiangensis* (Hu & Fu 1985).** *Heteropoda nanjianensis* Hu & Fu 1985: 86, 92, figs. 1–7 (1♀ holotype, 1♂ paratype, #33, label: Tulufan (Putaogou), Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, 5.7.1982, by J. L. Hu) IOZB, examined; (3♀♀, 5♂♂ paratypes, label: same data as holotype, 2♀♀, 1♂ paratype, label: Kashi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, 29.7.1982, by D. H. Cai) BSUJ, not examined. Song et al. 1999: 467, figs. 268 D[non H!], K. *Sparassus nanjianensis*,– Levy 1989: 134 (may be synonym of *E. walckenaeri*). *Eusparassus nanjiangensis*,– Hu & Wu 1989: 310, fig. 248 (1–7). China: Xinjiang (Turpan, ?Kashi).

The specific name was misspelled in the original description and in Song et al. (1999). It has to be "*nanjiangensis* "instead of "*nanjianensis*".

This species is closely related to *E. oculatus*. As Kashi (paratypes of *E. nanjiangensis*) is situated between collecting sites of *E. oculatus* in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan (600–800 km distance) and type locality of *E. nanjiangensis* (Turpan, 1200 km distance), it should be proved whether all specimens of the type series of *E. nanjiangensis* are conspecific.

♂♀ ***Eusparassus oculatus* (Kroneberg 1875).** *Sparassus oculatus* Kroneberg 1875: 29, pl. 5, fig. 45 (♂♀ syntypes, Turkestan) ZMUM examined. *Eusparassus oculatus*,– Reimoser 1919: 200. Schenkel 1936: 9, 283. Song et al. 1999: 467, figs. 268. China: Xinjiang; Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

♂ ***Eusparassus potanini* Simon 1895.** *Sparassus potanini* Simon 1895: 340 (1♂ holotype, Nan-Shan-Kou, au pied merid. du Tjan Shan, 10.6.1877) not found in MNHN, whereabouts unknown. Song et al. 1999: 467 (spec. inquir.). *Eusparassus potanini*,– Reimoser 1919: 200. China: Xinjiang (Altunshan Mts.).

From the original description generic position remains unsolved. As Simon (1895) compared his new species with other *Eusparassus* spp., it is placed here provisionally in *Eusparassus*. Collecting data points also to congenerity with *Eusparassus*. Examination of original material is necessary to make final statements on taxonomical status of this species.

Nomen nudum

***Heteropoda zhangi* Song & Zhu 1999** (in Song et al. 1999): 468, fig. 269 E, J (Song & Zhu added no diagnostic characters)

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Added in proof:

♀ ***Pseudopoda nanyueensis* Tang & Yin 2000**: 274, figs. 1–3 (1♀ holotype, label: #65, Mt. Nanyue {27°18'N, 112°42'E}, Hunan Province. Aug. 3.–7. 1995. Leg. Yin Changmin) HNUC, examined. China: Human (Mt. Nanyue).

♀ ***Sinopoda chongan* Xu, Yin & Peng 2000**. *Sinopoda Chong'an* Xu, Yin & Peng 2000: 374, figs. 1–4 (1♀ holotype, label: #62, Mt. Huanggang, Chong'an County {27°48'N, 118°E}, Fujian Province, July 22, 1986. Leg. Peng Xianjin) HNUC, examined. China: Fujian (Chongan: Mt. Huanggang)

The specific epithet in the original description and the type locality contain an apostrophe. As diacritic marks cannot be included in scientific names (ICZN 1999: Art. 27), the scientific spelling must be *chongan*.

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Acta Arachnologica Vol. 50, No. 2 掲載論文の和文要旨

タニマノドヨウグモの放置網に侵入する造網性クモ類の侵入頻度の季節的変化（pp. 117–122）

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クモ網への造網性クモ類の侵入に関与する諸要因を明らかにするために，タニマノドヨウグモが放置した網へ侵入する造網性クモ類の頻度の季節的変化を調べた．関与する要因として，ホスト網のサイズと密度，侵入種の生活史と密度が調べられた．侵入者はおもに，タニマノドヨウグモの仔グモとさまざまなサイズのアシナガグモであった．網あたりの侵入者数の平均は，侵入種の密度が低くホスト網の密度が高いために，4月から6月までは低かった．これに対して7月から9月上旬にかけては，侵入者は非常に多かった．これは，ホスト網の密度が低いことと，7月に生まれたタニマノドヨウグモの仔グモの出現によると思われる．このように，侵入頻度は一義的には，ホスト網の密度と侵入種の密度に依存していると思われる．

中国のアシダカグモ科 1. 新シノニムと転属，タイプ指定つき，既知種のリスト（pp. 123–134）

Peter Jäger[1], Chang-Min Yin[2]（[1]Institut für Zoologie, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Germany; [2]Hunan Normal University, P. R. China）

中国のアシダカグモ科の最初の分類学的改訂として，これまでに中国から記録されている3亜科8属51種のリストを掲げた．個々の種の詳細なタイプ標本のデータ，既知分布を示した．次の種について転属をおこなった：*Olios menghaiensis* (Wang 1990), *Olios tiantongensis*（Zhang & Kim 1996), *Pseudopoda bibulba*（Xu & Yin 2000) *Sinopoda dayong* (Bao, Yin & Yan 2000（以上旧 *Heteropoda*), *Olios nanningensis*（Hu & Ru 1988)（旧 *Micrommata*), *Pseudopoda marsupia*（Wang 1991)（旧 *Sinopoda*)．次の種は新規にシノニムと認められた：*Heteropoda guangdongensis* Yin, Yan & Kim 2000 は *Olios nanningensis*（Hu & Ru 1988）の，*Micrommata hainanensis* He & Hu 2000 は *Olios nanningensis*（Hu & Ru 1988）の，*Heteropoda shimen* Yin, Peng, Yan & Bao 2000 は *Heteropoda venatoria*（Linnaeus 1767）の，*Thelcticopis jiulongensis* Zhang & Kim 1996 は *Thelcticopis severa*（L. Koch 1875）のそれぞれジュニアシノニム．次の種のシンタイプ，レクトタイプ，パラレクトタイプを指定した：*Pseudopoda exiguoides*（Song & Zhu 1999), *Sinopoda pengi* Song & Zhu 1999, *Sinopoda wangi* Song & Zhu 1999. また *Heteropoda zhangi* Song & Zhu 1999 は無効学名である．（和訳：編集委員会）

旧北区東部からのメキリグモ属（ワシグモ科）の1新種と他の数種の新記録（pp. 135–144）

Yuri M. Marusik[1] & Seppo Koponen[2]（[1]IBPN RAS, Russia; [2]Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland）

ワシグモ科メキリグモ属 *Gnaphosa* の *borea* 種群に属する1新種 *G. banini* をモンゴルから記載するとともに，本種群（*G. borea* Kulczyński 1908, *G. chola* Ovtsharenko & Marusik 1988, *G. microps* Holm 1939, *G. oritis* Chamberlin 1922, *G. banini*）の雄の識別形質を示した．*G. ilika* Ovtsharenko et al. 1922, *G. pseudoleporiona* Ovtsharenko et al. 1992 の雄を図示した．また，旧北区東部からの他の *Gnaphosa* 属9種の生物地理学的に興味のもたれる記録を掲げた．（和訳：編集委員会）

全北区系のクモの1属 *Procerocymbium* Eskov 1989（サラグモ科）の改訂（pp. 145–156）

Yuri M. Marusik[1] & Seppo Koponen[2]（[1]IBPN RAS, Russia; [2]Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland）

サラグモ科 *Procerocymbium* Eskov 1989 とその基準種 *P. sibiricum* Eskov 1989 を再記載し，3新種 *P. jeniseicum*（中部シベリア），*P. buryaticum*（トランスバイカルと南ヤクーチア），*P. dondalei*（ユーコン地方）を記載した．本属の他の属との関係についても論議した．（和訳：編集委員会）

日本産ヒメグモ亜科（クモ目：ヒメグモ科）の属および種の検討（pp. 157–181）

吉田　哉（〒990-2484 山形市篭田2丁目7番16号）

日本産のヒメグモ亜科 Theridiinae Sundevall 1833 の属および種の検討をおこなった．ヒメグモ亜科は雄触肢の杯葉内側に頭巾状の小杯葉があることが特徴で，ほとんどの属に間疣がない．Monetinae Simon 1894 お